













SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1836.

*Gen. Harrison and his Cabinet.*—The Cincinnati Gazette, the especial organ of the Harrison faction, says—

"Suppose Gen. Harrison, President, Henry Clay Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Webster Attorney General, John Sergeant Secretary of the Navy, Samuel L. Southard Secretary of War, and Thomas Ewing Postmaster General."

What a glorious reconciliation of conflicting opinions is here suggested—pseudo democracy—rank nullification—Hartford Convention federalism, &c. &c. 1—a perfect hodge-podge of political prejudices. But what a striking illustration of the motley character of the opposition is here presented, by the simple grouping together of the leading champions of its various dogmas. Sanguine must be the man who hopes to produce concert of action among such discordant materials—to reduce to order such a perfect political chaos. We should really be glad to be informed what would be the general course of a government thus made up—what would be the character of its leading measures—and how the adoption would be decided upon. Will some of the opposition editors enlighten us upon this point—or, in acting upon the principle that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," have they deemed the task of forming such a government to be sufficient labor, without troubling themselves to make out its probable course. If so, we think they have acted wisely—assured, as we are, that they will have a long time for reflection before Gen. Harrison will have occasion to consult his Cabinet, even in relation to an inaugural address.

In conclusion, however, we will venture to suggest that Col. Crockett is as deserving of a seat in the Cabinet as any one of the individuals enumerated—and that, inasmuch as he has just been remanded to private life, it was hardly fair to pass over his undoubted services and pretensions, without even returning thanks for the one, or verbally acknowledging the other. We are afraid that the "injustice of Republics" will be renewedly urged.

*The result of the Maine Election* exceeds our most sanguine expectations—the democratic net gain is immense—and the whigs find themselves but a single step from the fountain-head of Salt River. Their brethren here have just ascertained that "very little interest is felt in the election," and that the returns "have such an unpromising appearance" that it is not worth their while to "attempt to figure any thing out of them"—and we conclude that by this time the editor of the Centinel will be willing to admit that there is some doubt about the success of the Webster electoral ticket in that State. The whigs attribute their defeat to the old disease, APATHY—and while they are blowing like porpoises, rolling up their sleeves, and wiping the sweat of their foreheads, swear most lustily that they felt no interest in the election—made no exertions to secure the success of their ticket—and are right glad, all things considered, that Dunlap is re-elected by a small majority of some ten thousand votes. The Augusta Age says that thus far there is a nett democratic gain in every town heard from—in the 38 towns from which returns have been received, it amounted to TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX.

*A Rare Chance—don't all speak at once.*—A respectable widow lady offers herself as a candidate for matrimony in the New York Herald. She is thirty years of age, has one child—is not beautiful, but of interesting personal appearance—is not showy or gay, but plain and unassuming in her dress and manners—her habits are industrious, character fair, and connections good. Her fortune offers no inducement to speculators—her chief merit consists in a decidedly amiable disposition, and domestic qualifications. Her father is to open all letters addressed to her, and forward such only, as are written in a style suitable for her person. The chance is a pretty good one, but as in these days of speculation "a fortune is no objection," her charms would certainly appear more striking if they were backed by a few estates on Broadway, or a large interest in the stocks—which are generally considered the best kind of spectacles to look at a lady through.

*The Fourth of July* was celebrated at Funchal by a public dinner, which was attended by all who found an asylum here during the usurpation, and who extended an invitation to all citizens of Madeira who had visited the United States. The dining hall was brilliantly fitted up, and at night its windows were illuminated. On one side was a full length portrait of Washington, adorned with the American flag, and in front a magnificent painting representing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, with all the British Army, to the American Hero, decorated with the tri-colored banner. Flags of the Free Nations adorned the sides of the hall.

*Forrest* writes to the editors of the New York Evening Star, as follows:—  
"James Sheridan Knowles has come back, and I was at 'Old Drury' when he re-appeared. His reception was very warm and hearty, and after the play (the Wife) he was called out, when he addressed the audience in a few words, expressive of his thanks for their cordial greeting, and took occasion to advert, in very glowing terms, evidently prompted by sincere feeling, to the kindness he had experienced in America. He termed our country 'the bright land beyond the seas,' and our countrypeople 'his brothers and sisters.' His acknowledgements of gratitude were received by a full house with acclamations."

Messrs Wm. J. Walker, James Hunnewell, Gilman Stanley, Robert Calder, Jr. and Joseph Hunnewell, of Charlestown, have published a card in relation to their late difficulty with a part of the Boston Fire Department. They disavow all intention to offer violence or insult—acknowledge favors received—and express a wish to perpetuate all the relations of good neighborhood and reciprocal kind offices, &c. &c. We trust the difficulty will now be amicably arranged.

*The New York Gazette* states that five thousand two hundred dollars have been collected in that city, for the relief of the aged officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.

*The Rev. J. Warren*, who, according to a letter in the Newburyport Herald, was hung the other day for preaching abolition, denies being dead, and does not wish his friends to believe the idle report.

*The Literary War in Gotham.*—Mr Herbert has sent to Mr Price, the author of the letter from New-York which we published some days since, the following:—

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 12th, 74 Mercer st. —Sir—A letter in the Boston Morning Post of Sept. the 8th has been shown to me, this morning, the contents of which clearly point you out as the writer. I am of course perfectly indifferent as to the opinions expressed in it respecting myself; but there are several incorrect statements of facts, some of which I think you should have an opportunity to amend. I will therefore set you right concerning these, leaving it to your feelings of what is due to justice, and to the character of a gentleman, to act then as you choose.

The statements to which I refer are these:—  
That the paragraph, in the Courier & Enquirer, charging Col. Morris with literary jealousy, &c. was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!  
That the paragraph, in the same paper, ridiculing the erroneous quotations from Lacon, was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!  
That the article, in the same paper, denouncing Messrs Willis, Morris, McKenzie, and others was written, or seen before publication, by me.

This is not true!  
That I expressed any desire, that my Tale should be favorably noticed in the New York Mirror.

This is not true!  
You could have had no knowledge on the three points first mentioned; but on the last, recollection, at least, will convince you that you misrepresent me.

With regard to the statement, that I have at any time denied my country, or in a single instance endeavored to pass as an American, it is made, I presume, not on your own authority, but as mere hearsay.

From whomsoever it proceeds—it is a base—barefaced—wilful and deliberate falsehood.

A letter from you to the Boston Morning Post will make all right. You are quite at liberty to express what opinions you please of me or mine.

Your obed't serv't.  
HENRY WM. HERBERT.  
Mr PRICE, Office of the New York Mirror.

We regret to learn by the following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce, that the beautiful picture of the Departure of the Israelites, has been destroyed by fire:—

*Fire and Loss of Life.*—About half past twelve o'clock to-day, the house of Mr Niblo, who keeps a public garden in Broadway, was set on fire by the spontaneous combustion of some of the materials used in the fire-works. At the North end of the main building there was a house two stories high, part of which was used as an exhibition room, and another part of it appropriated for compounding the articles used in the fire-works. In this part of the house, Mr Hall, manager of the fire-works, and one of his assistants were engaged at work, when a bottle filled with a composition called crimson fire, burst from spontaneous combustion, and set fire to a large quantity of fire-works which were lying around it. Mr Hall and his assistant immediately ran out of the house, and had scarcely reached the outside when an explosion took place, which shattered the roof of the house to pieces, and set fire to it in every direction, and soon totally destroyed it and every thing it contained.

From this part of the premises the flames quickly communicated to the main building, the interior of which was left a complete wreck before the flames were extinguished. The greater part of the furniture, &c. in the main building was got out of the windows, but not without being much injured. In the part of the premises which first took fire however, nothing was saved, and amongst other articles in it was a large painting of the Israelites' departure from Egypt, which was being exhibited and said to have cost \$5000. It belonged we believe to Mr Wright who is now in Boston. The picture was not entirely burned, but is rendered valueless. As yet no accurate estimate can be made of the loss, but we believe it may at least be set down at \$15000.

In the Southern attic of the house, happened to be an unfortunate colored man, a waiter in the house, whose escape was cut off by the rapidity of the fire, and he was suffocated or burned to death. Insurance for about one half the loss. A few minutes before the explosion, a keg of gunpowder had been fortunately removed from the apartment where it occurred.

*An Explosion* took place on the 9th instant in the powder factory of D. Rogers, Esq., near Newburg, by which two persons, named Henry Gleesing and John Sutherland lost their lives. The explosion cannot be accounted for, as the mill had not been in operation for more than a week.

*The Mobile Commercial Register* states that there is no truth in the statement that the two Frenchmen who attempted to extort money from their brother by abduction and threatning to murder his child, had been hanged. They are by this time safe in Europe.

*The usual number of Gamblers* made their appearance at the Review in Dorchester on Thursday—but their implements were unceremoniously destroyed, and their business broken up.

If the reader knows of any one who wants a good bowl of green turtle soup, he will do well to advise him to call at the Tremont Restorator.

*Central America.*—Advices from Guatemala to the end of April, have been received at New Orleans, by which it appears that the Republic enjoys much tranquility, and that there is no opposition to the administration of Gen. Morazan, who has been re-elected President by the unanimous vote of the people, and was to be initiated on the first of May. The city of San Salvador, with a territory of four miles square, and with the sea port of Liberty on the Pacific Ocean, has been added to the confederation, as the federal district, to which the general government is to be translated, and also the congress, which is now sitting at Guatemala.—N. Y. Gaz.

*From Antigua.*—The Wilmington People's Press has received Antigua papers to the 18th ult. The hurricane of the 12th was terrific in that island. It began at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued till midnight. When it was past, the town presented a painful scene of wreck and ruin, in a wide wasting havoc and a confused intermixture of fragments of houses, trees, enclosures, &c. Accounts from the country state that the buildings, sugar works, and fields of the plantations, present an equally frightful picture. The loss is estimated at nearly half a million of dollars. 20 schooners and 2 briggs were driven on shore. Several blacks were killed on the plantations, by the falling in of houses, &c. &c.

*Extract of a letter, dated Havre, Saturday Aug. 8th.*—A sale of 117 bales of Louisiana Cotton was made to-day at 127 1-2, which shows a considerable decline, as 133 1-2 was refused last week for the same lot. The ships Gratton, Hebart, and Globe, in our roads since yesterday, have been ordered to Liverpool, that market being about 15c above ours. Only 303 bales of cotton have been sold to-day. We have not a single barrel of Potashes in first hands. 41 bris have just been sold at 41 1/2. Extensive purchases of Indigo have taken place, both for consumption and speculation; no change in prices.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

*Banks Borrowing Money on Interest.*—During the two days past, the House has been chiefly engaged in the consideration of Chapter 36, of the Revised Statutes, relating to Banks and Banking, and various propositions have been introduced to amend, and even to expunge, the following (57th) section:—

(Line 1).—"Sec. 57.—No bank shall make or issue any note, bill, check, (2) draft, acceptance, certificate, or contract, in any form whatever, for (3) the payment of money, at any future day certain, or with interest; (4) excepting for money that may be borrowed of the Commonwealth, (5) or of any institution for Savings incorporated under the authority of (6) the Commonwealth, and excepting also, that all debts due to any bank from any other (7) bank, including bills of the bank so indebted, (8) may lawfully draw interest."

On Thursday forenoon, Mr. Richardson of Boston, moved to have this entire section stricken out, but withdrew his motion in the afternoon, when Mr Sturgis of Boston, moved an amendment to the section, by inserting, after the word "interest," at the end of the third line, the following words: "to an amount exceeding twenty-five per cent. of its capital stock actually paid in."

One gentleman opposed the amendment, because it would permit banks to borrow money when the rate of interest was low, and enable them to afford increased facilities for overtrading, which would result in times of money pressure, in the bankruptcy of those who were tempted by these accommodations, to extend their business.

Mr. Kinnicut, of Worcester, opposed the amendment, because in effect, it amounted to an increase of the banking capital of the State; and, though he was not prepared to say, that such an increase was not demanded by the wants of the community, yet he was unwilling to accomplish the object by an indirect method. If it was necessary to increase the amount of banking capital, he would have it done by creating new bank charters.

Mr. Simmons, of Roxbury, said the amendment only proposed to enable the banks to do according to law, and within certain limitations, what is now done through the agency of middle men, or brokers, indirectly, without law, and without limit. Even should the proposed amendment afford facilities for overtrading, he was not willing to say, that it would therefore be injurious to the welfare of the community. The improvements which are sometimes effected by individuals, or corporations, who extend their business beyond their capital, often remain as blessings to the community, though those who executed them become bankrupt.

When the question, however, was taken, the amendment was rejected without a count. Mr Richardson, of Boston, offered an amendment,—in place of the one rejected,—

"Excepting Post Notes, which may draw interest, not exceeding five per cent., and no bank shall issue such post notes, exceeding in amount twenty-five per cent of its capital stock, nor for a longer time than four months, and no bank shall borrow money for a less rate of interest than five per cent."

This amendment being rejected also, Mr Brigham, of Boston, proposed an amendment to limit the amount borrowed, so as not to exceed fifty per cent. of the capital stock paid in, and by adding at the end of the section the following proviso:—

"Provided, however, that each bank, which shall avail itself of the provision granted in the first part of this section, shall at no time during the existence of its charter, for a period exceeding ten days, be without an amount of specie actually in its banking house, less than twenty per cent of its stock paid in."

This amendment was also negatived, and the Bill passed to a third reading.

The preceding abstract, we presume, will be sufficient to call the attention of such of the community as are interested in the subject, to the nature of the alterations attempting to be made in our Banking Laws.

*Imprisonment for Debt.*—The Commissioners on the Revised Statutes having introduced into the new code, a provision,—so far as regards all debts contracted prior to the Fourth of July, 1834,—to restrict the Jail Limits to the boundaries to which they were prescribed by the law, which was repealed in 1834, Mr EVERETT, in the House, yesterday afternoon, moved an amendment striking out the odious provision. He addressed the House in favor of his amendment, and was supported by Messrs Robinson, of Marblehead; Thayer, of Braintree, and Whitney, of Deerfield. The amendment was opposed by Messrs Foster, of Brimfield; Marsh, of Dalton, and Chapman, of Greenfield.

Upon taking the question, Mr Everett's humane amendment was negatived, by a vote of 197 to 193; and Imprisonment for Debt is fully revived against a great majority of the Poor Debtors in this Commonwealth—so far as it is in the power of both branches of the Legislature to revive it. It still, however, has to receive the sanction of the Executive before it can become a law. When the House adjourned, at noon, yesterday, the most decided opponents of this retrograde measure were not aware that it would be disposed of in the afternoon.

*Jacksville, (E. F.) Sept. 4.—Arrest.*—We have heard that a foreigner was arrested and committed to the jail in St. Augustine, during the last week, for attempting to excite insurrection among the blacks in that place, and on examination disclosed that several persons were engaged in the plot in Florida, with the understanding that there was to be a general rise in all the Southern States. He did not state the time, or the arrangements, but doubtless it is a part of the plan revealed by Murrell, which was to be carried into effect in December next.

*New Orleans Mobs.*—A gang of desperadoes have attacked and plundered four vessels at the levee in New Orleans, viz: the bark Pomona, Captain Nason; ship Gloucester, Captain Crocker; ship Georgian, Captain Eldridge; and brig Sultana, Captain Peterson, who is in a dying state. The robbers are too strong for the police.

About 150 mechanics, it is also stated, held a meeting in New Orleans, to prevent by violence, slaves learning any trade. The speakers at the meeting were arrested and imprisoned. The whole community appeared to be in a combustible state. When will the people rally around the supremacy of the laws?—Advocate.

*Forgery.*—A young man named Murdock, was detected last week in the act of presenting a forged check for \$275, in the name of Wm Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, at the Brighton Bank. Murdock confessed his guilt, and was taken to Cambridge jail to await his trial.—Dedham Post.

*Mexico.*—The following information is derived from letters from Mexico of the 3d of August last:—The federal government has given orders, through extraordinary couriers, for the arrest of Zavala, wherever he may be found. Several corps of troops of the line are marching upon Texas, by land, and a battalion has come from Arizaba, with the design of embarking at Vera Cruz, for the same destination. It appears that Austin has set out from Mexico, with an understanding with Santa Anna that he is to employ all his influence in endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Texans to his dictatorship. The Chambers and the executive power are in open opposition. The Minister Tournel, and the Commandant Valencia, have written to Santa Anna inviting him to repair forthwith to the capital. Tournel is the one who exhibits the most daring. Congress has been dissolved, and the new one about to be formed will pass upon [otroiera] the central constitution, which those in power have already drawn up. The city of Mexico is in a state of perfect misery, and the scarcity of money is such, that government has put into circulation paper money, with which it pays those in its employ. This paper is in so little credit that it is sold at 18 to 20 per cent. discount. Government has been obliged to annul the sale of the mines of which Santa Anna had possessed himself at Zacatecas, and on which he had made a good speculation for his own account. It appears, that the Chambers, in their struggle against the government, reckon upon the assistance of Generals Bravo, Cortezar, and Canalezo. On the 1st of August, there was a grand military assemblage in the city of Mexico, at which were present the President ad interim Barragan, the Ministers, the Generals, and several other persons. Their object was not precisely known, but the current rumor was that the high military functionaries wished to elevate Santa Anna to the Imperial throne. [Such is the substance of our advices from Tampico and San Luis Potosi.] There is nothing new relative to the revolution of the South. Alvarra is unwilling to submit to the propositions made to him by Bravo. The latter having failed in his negotiation, will return home.—[The news announced in the Tampico Gazette is thus contradicted].—N. Y. Gazette.

*The Penitentiary system of the United States.*—Mr Crawford, who visited this country for the purpose of examining our prisons, has made a long report, which has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The following are the general conclusions drawn by Mr Crawford, between the system pursued at Auburn, and that pursued at Philadelphia. We think that his conclusions are erroneous. "The discipline of Auburn is of a physical, that of Philadelphia, of a moral character. The whip inflicts immediate pain, but solitude inspires permanent terror. The former degrades while it humiliates; the latter subdues but it does not debase. At Auburn the convict is uniformly treated with harshness, at Philadelphia with civility; the one contributes to harden, the other to soften the affections. Auburn stimulates vindictive feelings, Philadelphia induces habitual submission. The Auburn prisoner, when liberated, conscious that he is known to past associates, and that the public eye has gazed upon him, sees an accuser in every man he meets; the Philadelphia convict quits his cell, secure from recognition and exempt from reproach."—N. Y. Times.

*Case of Lunacy.*—In our paper to-day will be found the report of some proceedings before the Court of Chancery, setting forth an affair of a very extraordinary character. Many in this city knew Colonel Mallary, the individual confined on a charge of lunacy. It appears that one of his own children, a daughter, joined in the affidavit, on the strength of which he was committed to the lunatic Asylum. Colonel Mallary's property is estimated to be worth \$100,000. Part of it consists of a fine farm in New Jersey. He himself persists that he is sane—and the object of the motion is to bring all the facts of his extraordinary commitment to the light, for the purpose of procuring his liberty, and of permitting him to enjoy his estate, and a sight of the beautiful and blessed world beyond the walls of the Lunatic Asylum.—N. Y. Morn. Herald.

The Dutch Brigado De Mars, Capt. Arriem, and the brig-of-war Smeed, Capt. Ferguson, which arrived here from Caracao on the 24th ult., sailed early yesterday morning for Flushing. Soon after getting under way, they complimented the city with the usual salute. On Tuesday his Honor the Mayor gave a splendid dinner to the young Prince and the officers of both vessels. In the evening they attended the Park Theatre, accompanied by the venerable Major General Morton.—N. Y. Gaz.

The Selectmen of Salem have published a vindication of their conduct in violating the tombs. A more imbecile attempt to defend an outrage, we have rarely read.—Trans.

This is the last day the public will have an opportunity of visiting Joice Heth, as she is to be removed to Lowell on Monday.—Look quick, or you lose it.

*BOSTON VETERAN ASSOCIATION.*—The members of the Boston Veteran Association are notified to meet at Upper Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday morning, 23d inst. at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating their Anniversary by Target Firing. Dinner at Tait's Hotel, Chelsea. For order of the Committee of Arrangements. JOHN BRIGGS, Clerk.

*A CARD.—EVENING DANCING SCHOOL.*—MR L. STIMSON'S School for Young Gentlemen, will remain open for the admission of pupils, until the 24th inst. Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this fashionable accomplishment, will do well to embrace the present opportunity, as it is the last quarter he will teach in this city for some time. Evenings of his instruction, Mondays and Wednesdays.—Terms of Tuition, \$5 at entrance, and \$5 at the termination of the Quarter. TheSols 83

*JOHN S. BARTLETT, M. D. M. S. S.* late of Marblehead, has removed to this city, and may be found day and night at THOMAS MURPHY'S, Esq. No 22 Atkinson street, where he will be happy to attend to the duties of his profession, in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Boston, August 10. W&Sist

*STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.*—Agreeably to a recent vote of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, all Temperance Societies in this Commonwealth, and the friends of temperance in every town where no society is formed, are hereby invited, and urgently requested to choose two or more delegates to meet in Convention, at the Odeon, (late Federal Theatre) in Boston, on one fourth Wednesday in September, being the 23d, at 8 o'clock.

It is desirable that every Temperance Society be represented, as the business is important.

W. CHANNING, Rec. Sec. 84  
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*CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.*—The regular quarterly meeting of the Charitable Irish Society will be held at the Howard Street House, on MONDAY EVENING next, 21st inst, at 7 o'clock.

N. B. Members will be punctual in attendance, as this is the only notice which will be given. 816  
st WALTER MADIGAN, Sec'y.

*THE GERMAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY* will meet next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No 155 Pleasant street—in order to collect the contributions and to settle other business of the Society. 818  
st H. BOKUM, Sec'y.

*MARRIED.*  
In this city, Ja-son Smith, to Miss Susan B. Norton.  
On Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Winslow, Jacob Smith, of this city, to Miss Rebecca Bachelor, of Philadelphia.  
On Wednesday evening, by Rev Mr Stow, Ezra O. Eaton to Miss Mary Jane Casneau.  
In South Boston, Rev Wm H. Dalrymple, of Abington, to Miss Elizabeth Adams.  
In Salem, Mr George Harraden, of Lynn, to Miss Susan Markoe.  
In Athol, Samuel Cobb to Miss Dorothy Stratton.

*DIED.*  
In this city, Mr John Bemis, 34—Mr Samuel F. Emmons, 28 years.  
On the 17th, Wm M. Benis, 31.  
Thomas Fenwick, formerly of Halifax, N. S. 46.  
Yesterday morning, Miss Nancy Speer, 54.  
On Saturday last, Stephen Gore, 25.  
In Charlestown, Friday morning, William Morse, 25.  
In East Cambridge, on Sunday morning last, Miss Candis B. Cook, 20.  
In Medfield, Hammond Cheney, 32.

**BRIGGS'S FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE,**  
Mechanics' News Room, Wilson's Lane, Boston.

Letters for the Indian, Pacific, S. Atlantic Oceans, Cape de Verdes, Western Islands and Cape Good Hope, will be forwarded by the first opportunity from New Bedford, Nantucket, Falmouth or Edgartown.  
N. B.—Letters received and forwarded to all foreign ports by the earliest conveyances, either from this port, Salem, Portsmouth, New Bedford or New York. 1st—43

## IMPORTATIONS.

SYDNEY.—Sch Hope—26 chaf coal—11 tons old iron—500 lbs old copper.  
MEXICO.—Ship Henry Ewbank—200 bales rags—9 casks argal—4 do salts tartar—10 do green tartar—46 do white—3 dney beans—68 bales oakum—6 do junk—23 cases glass—285 bales hemp—5200 baskets 250 lbs raisins—100 bags beans—50 bales chicks—4 kegs dollars—500 bags sumac—140 boxes lemons—3 pipe oil—1 box sugar—200 baskets 6 bbls antimony—55 casks 1 qr do 1 eighth do wine—104 casks red 5 do white do.

PICOU.—Sch Lily—30 cords wood—10 tons grindstones.

## SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18. ARRIVED.

Ship Georgia, Spaulding, Calcutta 23d April, Sand Heads 30th May. Put into Isle of France 29th June to repair rudder braces and sailed again 1st July. Capt Latham, late of whale ship Amazon, of New Bedford, condemned, was at 1 P. M. Ship George, of St Helena 5th ult, and sailed again 6th. Kedjee 8th. Touched at St Helena 5th ult and sailed again 6th. Spike 6th inst, lat 26 30, lon 64, sch Union, 18 d from Plymouth N. C. for Martinique. Passengers, Messrs C R Green, J. D. Cotton, and L E Morse.  
Brig Vindicator, Rydals, Alexandria.  
Brig Dido, Vezie, Philadelphia.  
Br Sch Hooper, Roach, Sydney.  
Sch Union, Nickerson, Bay of Chaleur.  
Sch Elgin, Eldridge, Labrador.  
Br Sch Lively, McKenzie, Pictou.  
Br Sch Amazon, Gard, Windsor.  
Sch David Pratt, Pratt, Philadelphia.  
Sch E Wood, Moore, Kings on, N.Y.  
Sch Florence, Adams, Albany.  
Sch Mohican, Crowell, New York.  
Sch Renown, Lovell, New York.  
Sch Wm Roscoe, Chase, New York.  
Sloop Amey & Polly, Crowell, New York.  
Ship Henry Ewbank, Williams, Messina July 19—one man died of the small pox—first of the crew all well.

**CLEARED.**  
Brigs Padang, Williams, Surinam; Sarah Ann Alley, Dodge, Ponce; schs June & Maria, Brown, Yarmouth N S; Three Sisters, Coffin, Windsor.

**FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, AT BRIGGS'S READING ROOM, WILSON'S LANE.**  
Letter Bags for Liverpool and Havre, via New York, will close on Monday evening, 21st inst, at 8 o'clock.

At 1 P. M. on July 19, Holeyon, Brown, Genoa.  
Off Havre, Aug 7, Hobart, Cook, and Gratton, Crowell, N Orleans—ordered to Liverpool.  
At Leghorn 23d ult, Columbus, Lee, Boston 26th.  
Brig Reeper, Harrington, hence, was Xibarra, Cuba, 16th ult.

Sailed from Matanzas 31st ult, Coriolanus, Sampson, Trieste.  
At Esimour Aug 1, Hebron, Burwell, hence.

**NEWBURYPORT, Sept 16—cleared ship Medora, Pike, N Orleans.**

**FORTLAND, Sept 16—at schs Paragon, and Everina, Boston.**  
**NEWPORT, Sept 16—cleared Sea Bird, Mayberry, Havana.**  
**NEW YORK, Sept 16—** at Schs Thomas, St Thomas; Audouin, Sampson, Ssal; Energy, Wilcox, do 1 P. M. Miller, Matanzas; Joslin, Lauderdale, Laguna; Cambridge, and Lehigh, Boston.  
Cleared Montezuma, Davis, Vera Cruz; Boston, Empire and Hudson, Boston.

17th—at Orbit, Mend, Kingston J; Susan Mary, Rogers, Laguna; Arcot, Mason, Tobasco  
Cleared Plymouth Rock, Gibbs, Madeira; Sophia & Eliza, Boston.  
**PHILADELPHIA, Sept 16—** at Gem, and Pucbe Baxter, Boston.

**BALTIMORE, Sept 14—** at Alert, Tarleton, and Calo, Smith, Boston.

Cleared Envoy, Dunn, Rotterdam; Independence, Burgess, Ponce.

**RICHMOND, Sept 13—cleared Ceres, Conings, Newcastle;** John Hopkins, Boston.

**NEW ORLEANS Sept 2—** at Chas Henry, Pratt, Havana; Mary Cole, Thompson.

**FALL GOODS.—HOW & JONES, No 69 Milk street** have received an extensive assortment of fresh imported seasonable Dry Goods, consisting in part of  
10 do 6-4 do  
10 do 6-4 do  
5 do 4 do  
5 do 4 do  
150 do sup English, French and American Prints.  
50 do bales Goats Hair Linen.  
Also—500 bales Domestic Goods, consisting of Duck Tick- ings, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. &c. which runs from low base G, through—Stop Diagona Base—Stop Diagona Treble, and Diagona—also, a draw-stop, marked for a Tremant, to which a Tremant may be attached at a trifling expense—hemp, a Venetian, well and Check Pedals. The case is of beautiful mottos, lined with rosewood, and is altogether an elegant piece of furniture. It was built by Alley, of Newburyport, expressly for the present owner, and has been tried and approved by Messrs Webb, Comer and Farmer. The owner has no further use for it—he will sell for less, as the owner has no further use for it—he will sell for less, as the owner has no further use for it.—inquire at this office. 4520 2awist

**GREEN TURTLE SOUP** will be served up TUESDAY at the Tremont Restorator.

**COAL.**—Camel, Orrel, Newcastle, Scotch, Bridgeport and Antwerp Coals, of good quality, selected with care expressly for grates—for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.

Also—Virginia and Newcastle Coal for Smith's use.

N. B.—Orders left at my order box, Mechanics' Reading Room; No 16 Custom House; or at Coal Yard, Broad st. next north of Arch st. PETER DUNBAR 119 eoistf

**PEARL ORGAN FOR SALE.**—A Parlor organ (suitable also for a Church) of rather large size, and of excellent tone, compass and action, containing 8 Stops—Principal, which runs through 16 notes, which runs from low base G, through—Stop Diagona Base—Stop Diagona Treble, and Diagona—also, a draw-stop, marked for a Tremant, to which a Tremant may be attached at a trifling expense—hemp, a Venetian, well and Check Pedals. The case is of beautiful mottos, lined with rosewood, and is altogether an elegant piece of furniture. It was built by Alley, of Newburyport, expressly for the present owner, and has been tried and approved by Messrs Webb, Comer and Farmer. The owner has no further use for it—he will sell for less, as the owner has no further use for it.—inquire at this office. 4520 2awist

**MUSIC TUITION.**—WILLIAM PEASE, Professor of Music, (from Boston) and Organist of Brattle Square Church, Boston, respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he proposes giving instructions on the Organ, Piano Forte, and Singing. Terms, &c. made known, by applying at his residence, No 56 Beaknap st, a few doors from Mount Vernon st.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Organs tuned and regulated at short notice. copist aug6

**EAST FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY.** Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the East Florida Railroad Company, will be held at the office of SAM'L S. LEWIS, No 1 Commercial wharf, in the City of Boston, on the 15th of October next, 1836, for the purpose of organizing said Company, by choosing Directors, and transacting such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN HENSHAW, } Commissioners.  
DAVID HENSHAW, }  
J. B. DANFORTH, }  
STEPHEN WATSON, }  
aug19 epist16Oct

**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**  
THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY have been organized, and their Capital Stock now invested according to law, in

**\$300,000.**







